recorded price in the history of the cotton trade is 5c, made in 1845 and repeated in 1848. So generally favorable are crop ac-

counts that a new maximum record is pre-

dicted for this yield unless some reverse

WARRANTS FOR MAYOR JACK.

Socialist Council of Spring Valley

Trumps Up an Ugly Charge.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 30.-The Spring

Valley City Council caused a warrant to

be issued to-day for the arrest of Mayor

T. B. Jack at that place. The warrant is

a result of the adoption of resolutions at a

special meeting of the Council this after-

noon charging the Mayor with issuing city

warrants for the payment of corporate

not owing. Mayor Jack is out of the city

to-day, but on his return to-morrow the

warrant will be served. A preliminary

hearing will be given and an attempt

made to bind him to the grand jury. The

City Council has refused to confirm ap-

pointments to the police force lately,

maintaining that the city is without police

service, and, as a result, would make no

The Mayor has taken the matter into his

PRESENTED AT COURT

MODEST SUM OF \$375.

ing Introduced to Queen Vic-

toria on State Occasions.

"I should say," remarked the woman in

the white wicker armchair, as she deftly

dropped two extra lumps into her tea and

knitted her eyebrows thoughtfully, that a

presentation at Queen Victoria's court re-

quires an outlay of all of \$375. I have

been to Buckingham Palace for three such

functions, and I never did it for less, which

is more than my wedding finery cost. There

are women who have done it for less, but it

is a pinch, and I shouldn't like to try.

You see, you simply can't go in a gown

that has ever been worn before, nor in a

costume that is not made of the very best

materials. You can't, because you will per-

ish of shame when you stand in line with

women who are in the richest and freshest

that Lyons looms and French dressmakers

can turn out. Any woman has sense enough

to recognize that it is better not to go at

all than go inadequately, to stand in the

"Having this conviction firmly fastened

in your mind, consult some French dress-

maker of note in London, and look over

samples of brocade, satin, velvet and silk,

ranging in price from \$3 to \$6 a yard. If

you are an unmarried woman, anywhere

on the sunny side of sixty, you wear white.

Debutantes look at tulle, and silk, and lace,

and wreaths of French flowers, silver em-

broidery, pearls and ribbons, and middle-

aged matrons ponder over velvet, purple,

red, black, etc.; young married persons go

in for the heavy white brocades or brocades

"Now, the result of long hours of solemn

consideration among billows of splendid

fabrics sends you contemplatively off-you

wonder in what humor one's obliging papa

or generous husband will accept the news

that one cannot be made decent for court

on less than \$300. One must appear as well

as the other women, the Queen exacts that

"The order for the gown is given a full

one's train lie for three yards on the floor,

month beforehand, and that is well, con-

sidering the rush at the dressmakers',

Next one goes to give one's order for a

bouquet. Only a leading florist can supply

the huge shower bouquet of white flowers

GORGEOUS BOUQUETS.

"One never sees such bouquets in this

country - beautiful cascades of flowers

built on a frail foundation of chiffon and

trailing from one's hand to the floor. In

London women always carry huge bouquets

and the end of expense is not yet.

with colored flowerings.

flerce light reflected from the throne.

Detroit Free Press.

to present conditions intervenes.

an extended trip to China, paid a visit to the forts on the Chinese coast. He says that the sights of many of the Krupp guns, with which the forts are armed have been removed and replaced with pieces of bamboo, rendering the guns use-

May Cost Japan a Tidy Sum. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- It is the opinion of diplomates here that the Japanese have made a grave error in sinking the transport Kow Shing, and one that is likely to cost them much money in reparation, besides the humillation of an apology. The Kow Shing was of a line of coasting steamers belonging to Hugh Mathelson & Co., of England, and trading between Chinese ports. The vessel was under the British flag when she was sunk. Although she carried Chinese troops to Corea, it is said here that she did not, in so doing, violate the law of neutrality, for there had been no declaration of war or open acknowledgment by either China or Japan that a state of war prevails. The vessel, therefore, was engaged in legitimate traffic, and the Japanese are likely to pay dearly for sinking her and destroying the lives of the ship's company. An interesting explanation of the present attitude of Japan toward China was furnished by a diplomate of much experience in Asiatic affairs. He first pointed out the fact that internal conditions in Japan are and have been for some time very much disturbed. There has been great friction between the Mikado and his Cabinet on the one side and the Parliament and people on the other. This steadily increased until the Parliament actually passed a resolution requesting the Mikado to remove his Cabinet and replace it by other men more nearly in accord with their ideas, which are distinctly reactionary and marked by resentment of the presence of foreigners in Japan and the extension of modern civilizing system.

The Emperor's answer came quick and sharp in a decree, proroguing the Parliament. This added to the popular feeling of dissatisfaction, and the government became alarmed. The date of election of the new Parliament began to draw near, and some heroic measure was necessary to prevent an overwhelming defeat, the result of which might be to turn Japan backward in the march toward civilization and perhaps overthrow the Emperor himself. The Japanese relations with Corea growing out of the obstacles to trade with that country with its limitation on the fisheries and on the number of ports open to Japanese trade were in a very unsatisfactory state, and this, with the state of domestic affairs, led the Japanese government to adopt very vigorous foreign policies in which it is quite sure of popular support.

TARDY NOTICE.

The Japanese Government Has Just Notified the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 30.-The Japanese government has officially communicated to the legation here the fact of the encounter between the Japanese and Chinese off the coast of Corea, which has been fully described in the press dispatches. The cablegram containing the information was dated the 29th, was very brief and simply stated that in the encounter the Japanese were compelled on account of great provocation to attack the Chinese. The dispatch came by way of St. Petersburg, and its receipt here indicates that telegraphic communication is still open.

Another dispatch received at the legation from Tokio report; that on the 23d inst. everything was quiet at Seoul. This news being a week old shows that there is some interruption in communication between the latter place and Japan. Advices received in this city recently are to the effect that the Corean government has assented to practically all the demands for internal reform made by Japan, thus confirming the dispatches of a week ago. These reforms have been outlined in the press dispatches, and are such, the Japanese government claims, as will bring about a condition of affairs that will put the country on a better footing and make unlikely the repetition of recent conflicts by which the foreign interests

Mr. Gozo Tateno, the Japanese minister, presented his letters of recall to the President to-day. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Gresham. There was the usual exchange of speeches between the President and the minister, and the speeches made clear the fact that the minister's recall was in no way due to any friction between the two governments, or between the minister and the diplomatic officers of the United States. Mr. Tateno, in taking leave of the President, said: "In saying good-bye to you, Mr. President, although the occasion is not one which calls for a formal utterance, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my personal appreciation of the unvarying kindness and consideration for which I am indebted to you and to the honorable Secretary of State. I may be pardoned if I see in the treatment that has been accorded to me the evidence of your desire to increase the relations of cordial good will which exist between our countries. For the perpetuation of those relations I could wish no stronger guarantee than is to be found in the spirit manifested on all occasions by yourself and the officers of your govern-

In response the President said: "Mr. Minister-You have resided so long at this capital and your official duty has been so well and so courteously discharged that you have won the respect and esfeem of those among our people with whom you have been associtaed and made your departure from our country a mat-ter of sincere regret. The friendliness of the United States for Japan has long been manifested by constant assurance of good will by our gratification on every advance your country has made in the pathways of substantial development and by a desire for closer intercourse between the two peoples. You have been in a position to appreciate these sentiments, and by your own cordiality and zeal you have contributed to the harmonious feerthat exists. Mindful as you have always been of the interests and policy of your own country and earnest in upholding them, I am pleased to bear witness to your conscientious fulfillment of your representative task as well as to the personal courtesy which has made your relations with this government most agree-

lose no opportunity to make our friendly sentiments known to your countrymen, and that you will assure your sovereign and his advisers of the heartfelt wishes of the government and people of the United States for the peace, prosperity and happiness of Japan. The retiring minister will leave here with his family to-morrow night for San Francisco, where he will take the steamer Gaelic for Japan. During the interim between his departure and the arrival of the new minister Mr. Miyaoka, the secretary of legation, will act as charge d'affaires.

"I trust, Mr. Minister, that you will

HIS LIPS SEALED.

Minister Denby Ordered Back to China and Will Not Talk. DETROIT, Mich., July 30.-Hon. Charles Denby, minister to China, who had been reported as visiting relatives in this city,

reached Detroit this evening from Grosse

Isle, near the mouth of the Detroit river, where he has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Wilkes. Minister Denby was asked for his opinion on the Chinese-Japanese difficulties and regarding the relative chances of the combatants. He replied: "It would be impossible for me to say anything about either of the countries. If I

did say anything, it would be immediately telegraphed to China, and, owing to my official position, my lips are sealed. Anytrouble broke out, coming away from there March 17 and to the United States, by way of Europe. "Have you received any orders to re-

turn to your post, as indicated by to-day's dispatches from Washington? 'Not yet. I have been visiting my daughter at Grosse Isle, and that is sixteen miles from a postoffice. All dispatches have been sent to Evansville, Ind., and have been forwarded to me from there, I expect dispatches, though, to-morrow morning, and when they come I shall return at once to China, if necessary, as I am an executive officer, and have to obey orders.' A dispatch from Washington says: In view of the disturbed and threatening state of the relations between China and Japan the State Department has intimated to Minister Charles Denby, of Evansville, United States minister to China, who is now in Michigan. that he had better return to his post. Though necessary, this is rather hard on the Minister, who has taken a leave from his duties for the first time in nine years, and has been home only three weeks,

whereas 's leave was for sixty days. A dispat a from Evansville says: Minister Charles Denby, who is in this country on leave of absence, has been ordered back to his post at Pekin, China, on account of the warlike situation between China and Japan over Corea. Minister Denby is in Detroit, Mich., where his wife, who is now the quickest route to Pekin. Relatives insane asylum at Kankakee, Ill.

here refuse to give the address of Minister Denby at Detroit.

Japan Will Win if the War Be Brief. CHICAGO, July 30 .- A. P. Martz, of Hong Kong, who arrived in Chicago to-day en route to Paris, and who owns a large line of steamers plying between Tonquin and Hong Kong, expressed the belief that Japan will be a victor in the war with China if the struggle is a short one. "The Japanese are much the better fighters," said Mr. Martz, "and have a much superior navy. The Chinese, however, have the advantage in large numbers, great wealth and unlimited credit, and should the war be a long one the forces of the Mikado are likely to be defeated. Japan is not financially able to long maintain the struggle, and the Chinese have countless thousands of men to take the place of those killed in The Chinese rivers swarm with Chinese small gunboats, which will prove effective in naval engagements. Unless the Japanese are able to decide the matter within a short time their forces are, I think, doomed to defeat."

China Preparing to Draft.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 .- The steamship Gaelie, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, brought only twenty-seven passengers, and had but five whites, fourteen Japanese and one Chinese in the steerage. This is the first time in the history of the steamship service between here and Hong Kong that so few Chinese have come to San Francisco. The explanation is given by the officers of the Gaelic in the fact that all able-bodied Chinese were delayed pending the outcome of negotiations that were going on between China and Japan when the steamer was in Chinese waters. A number of merchants and students wanted to come to San Francisco, but the Chinese authorities would not issue them passports. As a result of the war both the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental companies expect their steamers to come in in the future almost bare of Chinese passen-

Passing the Hat for Japan. SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 30.-It is learned that the Japs in the vicinity of Sacramento, of whom there is a large number, held a mass meeting in a hall here last Saturday night and pledged themselves to raise a large sum of money and to send it to their country to help the Japanese continue their war against

ing country districts. Code Cablegrams Prohibited.

China, Committees were appointed to

start out immediately on a collection tour

among the Japs in the city and surround-

NEW YORK, July 30 .- The Anglo-American Telegraph Company announces that cablegrams to China must be written in plain language, except at Shanghal, Amoy, Hong Kong and Macao. Secret language is also prohibited to Foo Chow, both for private and government telegrams. The Com-mercial Cable Company announces that it is advised that both private and government messages in code for Foo Chow by cable are prohibited.

250,000 Rifles for China. MINNEAPOLIS, July 30.-From a railroad official it is learned that Hang Hoo and Ye Chung, agents of the Chinese government, have large shipments of rifles on the way to China. A large consignment left Montreal last night via the Caradian Pacific and Soo roads, four carloads in all. The agents have now gone to Connecticut to place further large orders. Two hundred and fifty thousand rifles all told have been ordered.

Two Carloads of Arms for China. NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30.-Although both the Winchester and Marlan arms companies refuse to confirm the report, it is believed that arms and ammunition to the extent of two carloads have been sold by the former company to the Chinese

Cholera in Holland.

LONDON, July 31 .- A dispatch to the Standard from The Hague says: There were eight new cases of cholera at Maestricht yesterday and seven deaths. At Rotterdam there were two deaths from cholera yesterday. No new cases were reported.

Pricess Bismarck Unconscious. LONDON, July 31 .- A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: Princess Bismarck fell from her bed on Sunday, and was rendered unconscious by the fall. She has since remained in that state. Her condition

250 Malay's Killed.

PARIS, July 30 .- A dispatch from Calagaran, on the island of Mindanao, of the Philippine group, says that the Spanish troops have attacked and completely routed

the Malay Musselmans, killing 250 of them. Ledochowski's Death Denied. PARIS, July 30 .- The French papers contradict the statement that Cardinal Ledochowski, the prefect of the congrega-

tion of the Propaganda Fide, is dead.

NOT AFRAID OF DEFEAT.

Gilroy Says that Doesn't Keep Him from Running Again.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.-When Mayor Gilroy, of New York, stepped off the train here from Saratoga this afternoon on his way home he met Governor and Mrs. Flower, who had just returned to the city from Watertown. Mr. Gilroy said, in the presence of Governor Flower: "It is true that I am not a candidate for Mayor."

Asked if he had been induced to withdraw because he believed there was no chance of election, he said: "Certainly not. I made up my mind months ago that I would not run under any circumstances." To another question he said: "I will return to Saratoga next Thursday. I have no knowledge of Senator Murphy's move-ments, and I do not know when he will be at Saratoga.' Governor Flower, after stating that he,

too, would be in Saratoga on Thursday, said: "I do not believe from my observation that any question of principle divides the Democratic party in this State. If the present organization does not take in all Democrats who deserve the name of Democrats, then I say let us enlarge it."
Asked if he would be a candidate for reelection, he said: "Party unity is the first thing, and when that is accomplished, then candidates may be thought of. My per-sonal belief is that, despite the Republican success elsewhere, with party unity, we can carry this State by the usual majority. The nominee of the Democratic convention will be elected."

Mr. Gilroy went to New York to-night and Mr. Croker to Richfield Springs.

After 250 Ballots. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 30,-The conferees of the Twenty-fourth Republican congressional district held their seventh conference here to-day and succeeded in breaking the deadlock of the past two months on the 250th ballot by candidate Hopwood withdrawing from the race. Hopwood's delegates voted for E. F. Acheson, the candidate from Washington county, and his nomination for Congress was afterward

made unanimous. Burrows Renominated.

ALBION, Mich., July 30 .- Hon, Julius C. Burrows was unanimously renominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Third district. The action was by a rising

Congressman Aitkin Renominated. LANSING, Mich., July 30.-Congressman D. D. Aitkin was unanimously renominated for Congress by the convention of the Sixth district to-day.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 30.-Arrived: Friesland, from Antwerp; State of California, from Glasgow; Chester, from Southamp-NEW YORK, July 30 .- Arrived: Slech-

dam, from Amsterdam; Saale, from Bre-LIVERPOOL, July 30 .- Arrived: Servia, from New York; Numidian, from Montreal. QUEENSTOWN, July 30 .- Arrived: Pavonia, from Boston. GIBRALTAR, July 30 .- Arrived: Fulda, from New York.

BREMEN, July 30.-Arrived: Ems, from Big Copper Mine Played Out.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 30 .- Superin-Dunstan, of the Central Copper Mine Company, in Kewaunee, has received orders from the directors in Boston to abandon the mine. This closes a forty-year term of continuous operation of this mine. The shut-down is due to the utter exhaustion of the vein and the failure to find other deposits on the company's property. Four hundred men dependent on the mine are out of employment. This ends the copper mining industry in the

Trixle Bennett's Suicide.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 30. - Maud Maddox, an actress, known on the stage as Trixle Bennett, committed suicide here last night by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. No cause is known for the act. She is said to have a husband in an

THE FIRE IS RAGING

BAD BLAZE STARTS IN MARSHALL, ILL., AND WATER GIVES OUT.

Minneapolis Loses a Half Million-Forest Fires Creeping Up on Eau Claire, Wis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARSHALL, Ill., July 30.-The Clarke County Herald, published by L. S. Kilborn & Sons, caught fire late to-night and has burned to the ground. The fire is raging furiously, and at this hour (midnight) is beyond control, as the water supply has given out. The adjoining buildings are in great danger, and if they burn the whole east side of the square will go. The loss to the Herald will probably reach \$10,000. The next building, owned by Hulman, of Terre Haute, is damaged to a large extent. F. R. Neal, P. H. Yont and G. H. Howard will also suffer from their stock being

HALF MILLION LOSS.

greatly damaged by water.

Third Disastrous Fire in the History

of Minnenpolis. MINNEAPOLIS, July 30.-The third disastrous fire in the history of Minneapolis broke out about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the lumber yards of the Shevline-Carpenter Company on the bank of the Mississippi river at the foot of Eighth avenue north. It spread with remarkable rapidity and before it was controlled destroyed property valued at nearly \$500,000. Besides twenty million feet of lumber, the gas manufacturing plant of the Omaha Railroad Company, the roundhouse, toolhouse, sandhouse and turn tables of that road, nearly forty freight cars, some loaded with merchandise and the office building of the Shevline-Carpenter Company were burned. The sawmill, the planing mill, drying kilns and storehouse for molding and preparing wood, although in the very heart of the fire district, were saved. Help was summoned from St. Paul and seven engines with full crews were sent out from that city. Insurance will be about \$350,000.

The fire caused the greatest excitement and brought tens of thousands of people to the scene from within a radius of a score of miles. It was not long after the blaze was first noticed when the heat became so intense that the crowds were forced back, and it was well they were, because in less used by the Omaha Railroad Company in lighting their cars under the Pintsch system exploded with terrific force, hurling fragments of steel a long distance. One piece weighing fully five hundred pounds was carried several blocks and dropped in the railroad yards. A stationary boiler also exploded, but caused no loss of life. Employes of the railroad company, at the risk of their lives, and with hands and faces blistered by the fearful heat, rushed into the flercest of the flames and saved ten dead locomotives and nearly one hundred

EAU CLAIRE THREATENED. Forest Fires Creep Up Alarmingly

Close to that City. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 30 .- Considerable alarm exists to-night in consequence of the proximity of the forest fires and the continued drought. Dense smoke fills the city. Acting Mayor Farr is sending out a picket line of watchmen to be on duty during the night round the city limits. The fire department has been reinforced and all manufacturing plants and lumber yards are being guarded by extra watchmen Fire broke out at 4 p. m. at one of the Northwestern Lumber Company's mills, but was quickly extinguished. There is talk of suspending operations of all sawmills in order to lessen the danger. WASHBURN, Wis., July 30 .- The forest fires near here are now under control, but no trains will run on this division of the Omaha road for at least three days, owing

to the burned bridges. Mails are being transferred from Ashland by boat. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 30 .- The general offices of the lines in Wisconsin forest fire districts report the danger past and the fires subdued to a point where they will not cause any further damage. Here and there are isolated fires, but they are not in condition to do any harm.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.-A special to the Sentinel from Watertown says the main building of the Northwestern Lutheran College there was struck by lightning and burned at midnight to-night. Part of the library was burned. Loss, \$40,000; in-

An Old Man Burned to Death. OREGONIA, O., July 30. William Arnett, an aged farmer, was surrounded by a for-

Drowning Man.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30 .- George

Davis, Amos Rusie, Eddie Burke and Char-

lie Farrell, of the Giants, were the heroes

of this resort yesterday, having saved John

Conroy, of Camden, from drowning. Con-

roy, who had been drinking, swam far be-

yond the limits, and the undertow was

swiftly bearing him beyond reach. Among

the bathers were most of the New York

team. As it was observed that Conroy was

unable to help himself, a mighty shout went

up for the life-saving guard. A couple of

red-shirted guards raced into the water,

carrying a life-preserver, which was

of five hundred yards of line. Eddle Burke

grabbed the preserver from the hands of

the guard and threw it straight as an ar-

row at Conroy's head. Conroy had just

strength enough left to grasp it, and he

never let go. Davis breasted the breakers,

reached the half-drowned Conroy, and with

his right arm around Conroy's waist

brought the exhausted man nearer in shore,

where Burke, Rusie and Farrell assisted

vis, Burke, Rusie and Farrell and hurrahed

ENORMOUS COTTON CROP.

Conservative Statistician Puts It at

S.900,000 Bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.-Mr. H. M.

Neill, the well-known cotton statistician.

has issued a circular letter, which will be

published to-morrow, estimating the cotton

acreage for the growing crop at 21,000,000

acres, and the probabe out-turn of the

growing cotton crop only 10 per cent, bet-

ter yield per acre than last year, as at least

8,900,000 bales. In this he allows 2,450,000

for Texas and 6,450,000 bales for all other

States. In putting forth these figures Mr.

Nell qualifies them by saying that it is

impossible at this early date to forecast

the growing crop with certainty, and that

a conservative calculation of probabilities.

it must not be forgotten that the promise

to-day is equal or superior to any previous

crop in every State, and that if each State

should realize a product equal to its pre-

vious best crop we should have an average

acre, which, on 21,000,000 acres, would give

a crop of about 9,600,000 bales. Of course

much occurs to blight this brilliant pros-

pect, but the conditions at present, he says,

are so good that nothing but a calamity,

such as, with perfect conditions at so late

a period, rarely occurs, could bring the

crop down to even so low a figure as \$500 -

the past year, and with European consump-

tion and supply from other countries the

same as during the current year, there will

be left over to be added to the visible sup-

ply more than 1,000,000 bales excess by Sept.

, 1895, compared to Sept. I, 1894, unless such

decline in prices should occur as would

stimulate consumption and induce spinners

Cotton Lowest Since the War.

LONDON, July 30.-Under the pressure of

active liquidation resulting from a brace

of exceptionally weak cable advices, sup-

plemented by exceedingly favorable crop

accounts, the cotton market was very weak,

with August selling at 6.56c and December at 6.84c, thus making a new low price rec-

ord since ante-bellum days. The lowest | assets will equal the liabilities.

to carry very large invisible stocks.

production for the country of 216 pounds per

them to land. The throng surrounded Da-

for several minutes.

rapidly unwound from a

to every function during all seasons, so that bouquet building has become a great art with them. est fire he was fighting, to-day, and was "At the glovers one must have a vastly burned to death. long pair of \$5 gloves, lovely things, to Other Fires. PLYMOUTH, N. H., July 30 .- Half a dozen buildings destroyed, several hundred men thrown out of work and a loss of

wrinkle up to one's shoulders nearly. To a French bootmaker a sufficient piece of one's gown material must be taken to make one's slippers that cost at least \$7 or \$8. over \$100,000 are the results of a fire at Livermore Falls to-day. The Alden Wood "Lastly, one makes an appointment with and Fibre Company and Dearborn Brotha court hairdresser, who charges about \$3. ers, tanners, suffered the greatest loss. Eight dollars covers the cost of the three feathers and veil. A good public stable is sought out and arrangements are per-AMOS RUSIE HELPED. fected to have a big carriage sent one by 9 o'clock the morning of the drawing room. "Because he is expected to send one of Three of the Giants Saved the Life of a his very perfect establishments and cause

that costs \$25

the carriage, both delivering one at and taking one from the palace, must stand in line for hours, the stable keeper asks not less than \$10 for the service. "Reckon all those amounts up, and the result is approximate to my first statement, is it not? There are few loopholes for economy, for certain things you must have or you will never kiss the Queen's hand. One's train must fall from the shoulders, so that its spread on the floor includes a vast stretch of costly goods

five yards long by two wide. The gown must be cut out below the point of the "Have you never noticed, in all pictures of royalty in evening dress, that the women invariably wore their bodices cut so? The fashion of 1830 in that respect has never been changed, and though we ordinary persons wear straps, shoulder puffs, square neck, and the rest of it, full dress for any European court means lit-erally bare shoulders.

"Another exaction is the placing of feathers and veil. Only a court hairdresser knows how to accomplish it to the Queen' taste, and the Queen, though her taste may not be good, demands that her ideas be followed to the last letter.

WITH BARE SHOULDERS "Only a physician's certificate entitles one to appear at a drawing room with covered shoulders. The certificate must be procured in advance and sent to the Lord Chamberlain, who asks the Queen's consent. Often enough she refuses. It does seem petty, doesn't it?

"Please give me another cup of tea and I'll tell you how an old Scotch countess outwitted her Majesty. The countess was sixty, a tall, thin old grenadier of a Scotchwoman, very dignified, and in London with a pretty granddaughter under her wing to present. She begged leave to wear a highnecked gown. The court chamberlain asked if she was too ill to wear a low-

"'Certainly not,' said the old lady, 'but don't want to exhibit my venerable throat to a critical world and imperil my good health by coming out on a raw March Nevertheless, the Queen forbade her to

day with bare shoulders.' come in a high-necked frock. So what did the countess do but have made an unusually splendid gown, cut after the approved fashion, under the decollete bodice of which while this suggestion of crop is given as was seen the warm neck and sleeves of a stout, honest, knitted merino undershirt. "A gorgeous necklace of diamonds glittered on the old lady's merino-shirted bosom, and long bracelets on her long, wellcovered arms. The Queen's open astonishment and anger over the odd spectacle never abashed the countess for a second, and so delighted was the Prince of Wales with the old Scotchwoman's calm courage that he asked an introduction at the next royal ball and led her out in a stately quadrille. "There is one last item of expense very often included in an American woman's list. I mean the cost of instruction in 000 bales. Mr. Neill figures that the basis making the courtesy. You know there are of 8,900,000 bales crop, allowing American spinners to take 320,000 more in 1894-95 than women who guarantee to teach one how to a very few lessons. They charge a pound or two for that, and in the spring are well employed. "It is best that they should, as otherwise

great errors would be made-for example. by the well-meaning who believed it her duty to actually kiss Victoria's hand. In reality, you know, the Queen's hand never kissed. One does it so: Extend your hand. I lay mine this way across your finger tips and lightly touch my lips to the back of my own hand."

Tobacco Company Fails.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30 .- The Au-

gust Busch Tobacco Company made an as-

signment to Waterhouse, of Wausau, Wis.

The bond of the assignee is in the sum of

\$40,000. Officers of the company say the

IN ANCIENT QUARRIES funds to persons to whom the same was | HOW THE OLD EGYPTIANS SECURED |

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

The Explorations Show Obelisks Cut Out with Chisels-Tools Used Made of Bronze and Iron.

MATERIAL FOR BUILDING.

appropriation for that department. Five The monolithic statues, temples and obeof the Council are accredited with being lisks of Egypt, India and Asia Minor have socialistic in their views, and want to do been sources of wonder for ages. With none of the devices familiar to modern engineerown hands and issued orders for police salaries without permission of the Council. ing available, how was it possible to cut out these enormous masses of rock, mold them into shape and transport them long distances to the places selected for them? Later-day research has solved many of the problems of ancient mechanics, and W. F. IT CAN BE DONE IN STYLE FOR THE Durfee, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in an article on "The Quarrying Methods of the Ancients," published in the July number of the Engineer-Costly Fixings Necessary Before Being Magazine, throws considerable light upon this interesting subject. Mr. Durfee

The methods of obtaining stone for general building purposes by the ancients have become known to us by the explorations which have been made in the early Egyptian quarries, and in what may with propriety be called stone mines. Of the latter, the workings at Tourah and Massourah, in the Mokattan range of hills, south of Cairo, from which the whole of the limestone used in the pyramids was obtained, are good examples. These stone mines were opened and worked in this way:

a carefully-selected stratum of rock (in this case a fine-grained nummulitic limestone) deep into the heart of the mountain. In driving this gallery the workmen excavated a recess, or "heading," at its top, high enough for them to work in and of the full width of the gallery, and they carried this heading far enough forward to enable them to cut a groove vertically downward behind the first block of stone that was to be taken out. While this was being done other workmen were cutting vertical grooves on each side of the gallery from the heading to the gallery floor. At the same time a groove was cut at the level of the floor connecting the two flanking grooves. The mass of stone bounded by the three grooves and the headings was then divided into such sized blocks as was desired, the upper block being first removed, and as was pushed forward. After the entrance gallery had advanced a sufficient distance from the face of the cliff another gallery was opened at right angles to it and extended on either hand, and at the distance of twenty feet another gallery was driven parallel to the last, and still other galleries parallel with the first, until finally, by a rectangular system of intersecting galleries, a very large space in the interior of the mountain was converted into an enormous hall, the roof of which was supported by pillars twenty feet square, standing twenty REMOVING THE STONES.

The stone excavated was all removed through the entrance of the first gallery, which was often at a considerable height above the face of the cliff, a ramp having been constructed from the entrance of the workings, down which stone was dragged on sledges by men or by oxen. The ancient quarrymen, in driving galleries, were accustomed to trim the roof to the required level, and on it was then drawn a center line in red, and the sides of the gallery were then trimmed vertically in planes parallel to this center line. The open quarries of Egypt are vast intaglos cut deep in the living rock by a skill wnose evidence in tool marks and drill holes, in the selection of good materials and the rejection of bad remains after the lapse of more than three thousand years to excite our wonder that such achievements were possible without the aid of power drins or explosives. Granite in large masses was always obtained by the Egyptians from open quarries, the most famous of which were at Syene (hence the word "syenite," designating a variety of granite composed of quartz, hornblende and feldspar) in upper Egypt near the first cataract of the Nile. The methods adopted for the horizontal quarrying of granite blocks of ordinary

size was to cut a narrow groove two or three inches deep parallel with a vertical face of rock at such distance as the width of the desired stone required; in the bottom of this groove rectangular holes were made about two inches long, one inch wide and two inches deep; these were usually placed about four inches apart; dry wooden plugs were then driven tightly into these holes and the spaces between them in the groove first mentioned filled with water; and the expansion of plugs as they absorbed this water split the stone in the line of the holes. No more uniform and simple application of sufficient force for the purpose could possibly have been devised.

The Egyptian method of quarrying out an obelisk from a granite ledge illustrated by the enormous partially finished monolith still remaining in the quarry at Syene. This obelisk would have been if completed (it is still attached to the floor of the quarry), larger than any now known. According to Wilkinson it measures ninetyfive feet long and is eleven feet one and one-half inches square at the base, and weighs 1,540,000 pounds, or 770 tons net. It was brought to its present condition by carefully excavating the rock on either side of it, dressing the sides and upper surface to their intended form, and running a groove along each side to the floor of the quarry, preparatory to the introduction of wooden plugs for separating it from the bed-rock in the manner already stated, But these plugs have never been fashioned, and the vast mass has told the succeeding generations for unknown thousands of years of the technical methods of men who wrought long prior to the time when "Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders and stonesquarers" gave dimensions and beauty to the silently assembled details of the grand temple of the wise King.

ROCK WORK IN INDIA. Hindostan abounds in examples of rockcut or quarried temples and shrines, and a view of one of these, the Kylas Temple, at Ellora, illustrates the marvelous skill of the ancient Hindoos in the arts of quarrying and ornamental work of stone. This is cut out of the solid granite rock with wonderful elaboration of detail. The quadrangular pit in which this temple stands has on its side and rear end (its front being open) rock-cut colonnades and cloisters, the columns of which support the perpendicular rock above. The temple is supposed to have been quarried out to commemorate the triumph of the Sivites over the Buddhist faith.

The tools used by the Egyptians for quarrying and stone cutting were sometimes made of bronze and sometimes of iron. Herodotus states positively that iron tools were used in the work on the great pyramid, which is probaly the oldest structure erected by man now remaining. Among the rulns of Naucratis (600 B. C.) there were found a few years since, in what appeared to be the remains of a manufactory of iron implements, twenty-eight iron or steel chisels evidently designed for cutting stone or iron. In addition to tools, iron, steel and bronze, the early Egyptian workers in stone without doubt employed tools similar to the "diamond drills" and "diamond saws" of our day. It is not certain that the diamond was the jewel used to arm these implements, but it is certain that the Egyptians were acquainted with a cutting jewel far harder than quartz. That the blades of the saws were of bronze is proved by "the green staining on the sides of the saw-cuts." The forms of the tools in which jewel cutting points were employed "were straight saws, circular saws, tubular drills and turning tools for lathes." "The straight saws varied from 3-100ths to 2-10ths inch "The largest were eight feet or more in length." For dressing stone the points, chisels and mallets were quite simhar in shape to those employed at the present time.

In India a peculiar hammer and chisel seem to have been used, the hammer being quite different from the wooden mallet employd by the ancient Egyptians. Alexander Kennedy, Esq., states that "the only tools which they (the Indian stone dressers) em-

ploy are a small steel chisel and an iron mallet. The chisel is short, tapers to a round point like that of a drawing pencil, and this I believe to be the only shape given to the points of their chisels. The mallet I have seen is of iron. It is somewhat longer than the chisel; its weight cannot exceed a few pounds. The head, set on at right angles to the handle, may be from two to three inches long. It has only one striking face. The striking face is formed into A deep hollow, which is lined with lead. Haying with these two instruments only brought the stone to a smooth surface, it next undergoes the dressing with water in the usual manner with masons. "It now only remains to apply the black

shining polish, which is done as follows: A block of granite of considerable size is rudely fashioned into the shape of the end of a large pestle, the lower face is hollowed out into a cavity, and this is filled with a mass composed of powdered corun-dum stone mixed with beeswax. This block is moved by means of two sticks, or pieces of bamboo placed on each side ot its neck, and bound together by cords twisted and tightened by sticks. The weight of the whole is as much as two workmen can easily manage. They seat themselves upon or close to the stone they are to polish, and, by moving the block backward and forward between them, the polish is given by the friction of the mass of wax and corundum.

NEBRASKA BLEEDING.

Farmers Quarrel Over Their Hogs with Fatal Effects.

TECUMSEH, Neb., July 30 .- As the result of a bloody shooting affray which took place just over the line in Pawnee county, and fourteen miles south of this city, today, two men are now dead and two seriously wounded. Charles Schultz, a rich German farmer, with his two sons, Charles and Frank, live neighbors to James Abbott, a well-to-do and respected farmer. The neighbors lately had a good deal of A g ery about twenty feet wide and | trouble on account of Abbott allowing his high was run from the face of the cliff, in | hogs to run at large and trespass on the fields of Schultz. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and this morning the elder Schultz, with his son Charles, loaded a double-barreled shotgun and started on the war-path for Abbott's porcines.

Abbott learned of the maneuver and as the men came towards his hog lot he advanced to protect his property. Young Schultz was carrying the gun at the time, and at the sight of his neighbor the old man exclaimed:

"There is the --- himself; give him the load," whereupon young Schultz emptied both barrels of the gun at Abbott, one charge hitting him and thirty-seven No. 6 shot entered his left side and hip. Abott was brought to this city in a dying condition and Sheriff J. G. Slone, of soon as it was out of the way the heading | Pawnee, informed of the condition of affairs. Sheriff Slone, accompanied by half a dozen deputies, immediately departed to arrest the Schultzes. He wired Sheriff W. H. Woolsey, of this county, to bring a deputy and come down. Woolsey and his deputy reached the Schultz home fully half an hour before Slone did, Woolsey endeavored to get Schultz and son to accompany him either to Tecumseh or Pawnee City, but the elder Schultz refused to go. Woolsey was powerless, as he desired to go, but said he was afraid of being mobbed. Old man Schultz produced a gun and ordered Woolsey and his deputy off the farm, but Woolsey talked him out of committing any rash act. Woolsey and his deputy started for Pawnee City to meet Sheriff Slone. Upon meeting Slone they returned to the scene. Slone had sent men into the farm from every direction that the men might not escape. In the meantime Schultz, with his sons, had started in a buggy west from the farm, hoping to escape, but at a corner they met three of the deputies, Clift Taylor, Jack Casford and H. Runion. They turned south before the deputies and a lively chase for nearly a mile followed, Finally, as the deputies were being outrun, they ordered the fugitives to halt. They refused and the deputies all fired at them. The old man, who was in the back seat.

> Meeting of the Implements Trust. CHICAGO. July 30 .- The executive committee of the recently organized National Association of Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Vehicles here to-day and arranged to hold the first annual convention of the association in this city on Oct. 9. Delegates representing over one thousand manufacturers in all parts of the country are expected to attend. The object of the convention will be to secure legislation favorable to the interests represented, and vigorous protests will be made, the officers say, against the placing of agricultural implements on the free list.

> was shot through the back and through the head. His son Charles was shot in the

shoulder, but escaped to the woods. Frank

was captured and brought to this city. The

elder Schultz was removed to Steinaur

where he died at 11 o'clock to-night. Ab-

bott lies in a critical condition at the jail

here. A big bosse of man

the country in search of Charles.

Kansas Legislator Dies in Mexico. TOPEKA, Kan., July 39.-A telegram from Tustepec, Mexico, announces the death of John A. Murray, of Topeka, of yellow fever. He was a prominent member of the Legislature which passed the probibitory measure, which is often called the "Murray law.'

"Jack" McAuliffe Married.

BROOKLYN, July 30 .- "Jack" McAuliffe, the prize fighter, was married in the Hotel St. George at 3 o'clock this morning to Catherine Row, known on the stage as Pearl Inman, of the Inman sisters.
McAuliffe starts for Bangor, Me., to-night
to train for his fight with Griffo.

Adjutant-General Was Pleased. The result of Adjutant-general Robbins's Sunday at Hammond was made apparent yesterday when the last two companies were withdrawn from that point and sent home. The sheriff of Lake county and the Mayor of Hammond thought the troops should be kept there another week, but the head of Indiana's militia believed otherwise. He is well pleased at the conduct of the troops while there, and says there was not an order given them that was disobeyed in any particular. Only five Indiana soldlers lost their positions by serving the State. The Mayor of Hammond has added twenty special police to his regular force, which, it is thought, will be sufficient to control the situation. No further

trouble is anticipated. Result of Habit.

Judge. Mrs. Cawker-Don't you think it is very strange that Mrs. Stivetts hasn't returned my call yet? Mr. Cawker-Not at all; it is merely the result of force of habit. "How's that?" "She was a telephone girl before her marriage."

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